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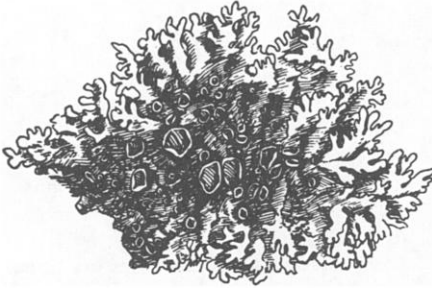


Fig. 6. *Physcia stellaris* $\times 2$.

the thallus is pale with short gray fibrils. The apothecia are small to medium in size, are sessile and usually very crowded. When young the disk is gray pruinose, when older it is brownish-black, with an entire margin, which is rolled over.

PHYSICIA CRISPA (PERS.) NYL. (PLATE III. 3). Thallus greenish gray, sometimes with a pink tinge. The lobes are rather wide, palmately cut and flat, the turned over edges are covered with pale soredia which form a crust at the centre. Beneath, the thallus is light brown with short, dark brown fibrils. Apothecia, which are not common, are of medium size, sessile, the disk dark brown, the margin incurved and often granulate. *P. crispa* is found in the Southern States, especially along the coast.

SELIGERIA CAMPYLOPODA, KINDB.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

**S. campylopoda* Kindb. Mac. Cat. 6; 41. 1862. Bryin. Eu. & N. A. 2:213. 1897. *S. recurvata* (Hedw.) Br. & Sch., Mac. Can. Musci. no. 60.

This species was originally collected on limestone rocks, September 16th, 1890, at Owen Sound, Ontario, mixed with *S. Donii*. It was described as resembling *S. recurvata*, but differing in its shorter leaves, without the subulate point of that species, and with the vein ending below the apex in the perichaetial leaves; it was also stated that "the male flower is fixed on the side of the female." Prof. Macoun has again collected this species, on May 11th, 1901, on limestone rocks, Niagara River, and as the specimens are in much better condition than type material, it seems desirable to amend and supplement the original description.

In spite of its small size the species is conspicuous, because of the tufts it makes, abundantly fruiting, with the young bright green leaves held and matted together by the blackened, older plants. They would also attract attention at once by the light yellow, curved pedicels, the pale color of the capsules, and the red peristome and lid. In some plants the red of the latter is quite brilliant, contrasting with the pale slender beak. The teeth are dark red, spreading when dry, and are inserted below the mouth of the capsule, which is bordered by three or four rows of narrower, transversely elongated cells. The walls of the capsule are thin, with oblong cells below,

gradually becoming shorter and rounded as they near the mouth; the neck is short and stomatose, giving the capsule a pyriform shape. The seta is 2-3mm. long, twisted, with spiral cells above, and arcuate below. The plants seldom measure more than 3mm. in height, the leaves from 1-1.5mm., spreading or recurved. The antheridial buds have 3-4 leaves, and several are found around the base of the fruiting plant; only 2-3 antheridia are formed. The spores are smooth and measure .08-0.10mm. The stems are shorter and less leafy than those of *S. recurvata*, and differ from No. 171, Rab. Bryoth. Eu. in the leaves, as described. Kindberg has credited this species to Europe, Arnell and Blytt, and added Waghorne, presumably from Newfoundland.

P. S.—The last part of Limpricht's Laubmoose (Pt. 37: 680, 1902) just received, refers *S. campylopoda* Kindb. to *S. recurvata* var. *pumila* Lindb., comparisons having been made from original specimens.

*NOTE.—The following is the description as given in Macoun's Catalogue, Part 6: p. 41 (149.) *S. campylopoda* Kindb. (n. sp.) Canadian Musci, No. 60 in part.

Agrees with *Seligeria recurvata* in shape of capsule and the arcuate pedicel, but differs considerably in the leaves being broader, very much shorter, sublinear, obtuse, rarely short-acuminate and subacute, and the costa not excurrent. the perichaetial leaves ovate-oblong, thin-costate, the peristome darker red. The male flower is fixed on the side of the female.

On damp and shaded limestone rocks at Owen Sound, Ont., Sept. 16th, 1890.

SECTIONING STEMS AND LEAVES OF MOSSES.

A handy method of sectioning stems and leaves of mosses is a desideratum with most working bryologists. The one about to be described will be found, with patience and practice, to answer the purpose quite well in most cases.

Take a strip of heavy writing paper, say $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; on the middle of this spread a drop of glycerine so as to cover a space about $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide; put the part to be sectioned on this space, the end to the right: place the paper on the stage of a dissecting microscope and clamp it fast: with a pair of curved forceps in the left hand to steady the part, and with a sharp scalpel in the right, commence the cutting, watching the process through the lens: when a sufficient number of sections have been made scrape them with the dull blade of a pen-knife to a dry part of the paper; if carefully done the sections will adhere to the blade, and may be easily transferred to a slide on which a drop of water has been placed; pick out the coarser sections, cover with a glass cover, and the remainder are ready for the compound microscope.

It is important not to have too much glycerine and to spread it evenly; a knife blade answers the purpose. The scalpel should have a keen edge; a knife will do if sharp enough. The parts to be sectioned should be soaked in warm water for two hours at least and longer if possible. G. N. BEST.

A CORRECTION—In a recent letter to the Editors, Prof. Charles H. Peck calls attention to the fact that the perichaetial leaves of *Leucodon brachypus*, while reaching the capsule in nearly every case, do not "overtop" it in a large proportion of cases.